

# FOUR U. S. MARINES SLAIN IN NICARAGUA

Six Also Wounded When American Force Takes Coyotepe From the Rebels.

## GEN. ZELEDON ROUTED IN 37-MINUTE FIGHT

Insurgent Leader, Wounded and Captured, Dies Later.

### DETAILS NOT ALL RECEIVED

Time Limit of the Ultimatum Delivered by Admiral Southerland Expired at Eight O'Clock Yesterday Morning.

Four American marines were killed and six were wounded yesterday when the American forces took the town of Coyotepe from the Nicaraguan rebels, according to a cablegram received early today by Minister Castillo from Chamorro, minister of foreign affairs of Nicaragua.

The cablegram to Minister Castillo, dated Managua, October 4, was as follows:

"Masaya taken today by assault. We had 100 dead and 200 wounded. Americans early took Coyotepe, with four dead and six wounded. Correa simultaneously took Barranca, Zeledon followed with followers and was captured eight leagues from Masaya wounded and died later. Today I visited the American legation to express deepest sympathy for marines' death. Granada municipality requested marines' bodies for burial at that city. I beg you express sympathy to the American people."

"Minister of Affairs Chamorro. Zeledon, spoken of in the cablegram, is chief general. He is in the employ of Mena, the fallen dictator, recently captured and taken to Panama for exile.

### Fight Was Brief.

This government's first advice of the fight came today from American Minister Zeledon at Managua, who said that the American forces had driven Zeledon and his rebels from the Barranca hills in thirty seven minutes, but said nothing of Correa's participation in the battle, mentioned in Chamorro's cablegram to Minister Castillo. Mr. Zeledon's dispatch said it was rumored in Managua that American forces had been killed and wounded, but gave nothing definite.

Yesterday's dispatches told of an impending battle at Jinotepe. The Nicaraguan minister's dispatch today said the marines were killed and wounded at Coyotepe, and it was first thought they were the same.

Minister Castillo, however, says Coyotepe is the name of one of the Barranca hills, a distance from Jinotepe. Both are Indian names.

From the wording of Minister Zeledon's dispatch, officials here think that blue-jackets from some of the warships under Rear Admiral Southerland also were in the fight.

Gen. Zeledon was not killed by American marines, though from the few details added to the account of his death by Minister Zeledon today, it would appear that some doubt may always surround that question.

### Try to Get to Costa Rica.

After the rebels were driven out of the rifle pits and stockades which they had erected on the Coyotepe hill by the American naval force yesterday forenoon, they immediately endeavored to make their purpose of escaping into the neighboring republic of Costa Rica, a distance of about thirty miles.

Zeledon was accompanied by his personal staff and a few rebel officers, the private soldiers having been abandoned to their fate by the mounted men. When within five miles of safety the little band of fugitives was overtaken by a scouting party of federal cavalry, which immediately engaged them and in a short time either killed or captured all the rebel force.

Gen. Zeledon was found to be desperately wounded, though whether he received that wound in the American attack on Coyotepe hill or while resisting the federal forces is not clear. At any rate he died soon after his capture.

The disturbing factor in the Nicaraguan revolution yet remaining is the revolutionary force under Gen. Irasaca, who has been in the country for about several days, and it is hoped it was finally dispersed after the crushing defeat of the rebels by the government forces under Gen. Vercara.

### Status of the Case.

Though the lives of American marines have been lost and others have been wounded in what appears to have been one of the most sanguinary battles fought in Central America in many years, yet technically the United States is not engaged in war. As defined by the State Department the status of the relations between the United States and Nicaragua is one of friendship.

What Rear Admiral Southerland has done in attacking the Nicaraguan rebels is declared to have been purely in pursuance of a duty imposed on him by the navy many times in the stormy history of Central America—that of forcibly protecting American lives and property, as well as the citizens of European nations.

The admiral has strictly refrained from intervening in any way with the warring factions in Nicaragua, and has confined himself entirely to opening up railway communication and maintaining it free from interruption, that the large foreign element scattered throughout the Nicaraguan towns might be able to receive food.

For nearly a week after the American naval forces moved to ouster the way from Managua to Granada, where the condition of foreigners was pitiful, Gen. Zeledon refused to allow the American navy to interfere with the free movement of supplies and prevented the unfortunate sufferers of famine from making their escape to places of safety.

### Zeledon Refused to Yield.

Admiral Southerland had several interviews with the rebel chieftain after the surrender and deportation of Gen. Mena, the principal force in the rebellion, but he found that Zeledon was not only determined to refuse any offer of amnesty held out by President Diaz, but was determined to continue his fight.

(Continued on Second Page.)

# TWO MEN CAN TELL

Might Disclose Harriman Version of Roosevelt's Pledge.

## DEAL FOR \$250,000 FUND

Claimed That Senate Vacancy Would Be Provided for Black.

### DEPEW TO BE SENT ABROAD

Alleged Bargain Made at the White House in 1904 Repeated Over Phone to H. McK. Twombly.

Col. Roosevelt on the witness stand before the Clapp committee has denied that he sent for Edward H. Harriman before the election of 1904 to urge him to raise \$250,000 for campaign purposes in the state of New York. Former Attorney General Wayne MacVeagh has denied having any connection with this matter, as alleged by Charles Edward Russell, a magazine writer, whose statements have been the subject of much discussion before the committee.

In view of these denials a version of the Roosevelt-Harriman episode has been given to The Star from sources of undoubted credibility, furnishing a possible clue to the positive ascertainment of the facts from the only two men living who are aware of the incident immediately following Harriman's visit to Washington.

### Conference in This City.

After the exchange of the letters which are now known as the "we are practical men" correspondence, Mr. Harriman came to Washington at the President's instance, it is declared by The Star's informant, and consulted with Mr. Roosevelt at the White House regarding the campaign conditions in New York. Mr. Harriman explained in reply to the President's anxious inquiries that the campaign upon state was somewhat dependent upon a plan to secure the United States senatorship for former Gov. Frank S. Black, to make good the vacancy in the senate which would be necessary to find a place for Senator Dewey.

Mr. Roosevelt thereupon agreed that if Mr. Harriman would obtain the funds necessary to finance the campaign in the state he would name Mr. Dewey ambassador to France and Mr. Black, in the employ of Mena, the fallen dictator, recently captured and taken to Panama for exile.

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(Continued on Second Page.)

# DIEL OF MOTORISTS

Grand Prix at Wauwatosa Being Run for \$10,000.

## BRAGG AND OLDFIELD RACE

Both Reconsider Decision Not to Drive Their Cars.

### RECKLESSNESS BY TETZLAFF

Bob Burman Forced to Withdraw After Fifteen Miles Owing to Broken Piston.

RACE COURSE, WAUWATOSA, Wis., October 5.—The biggest crowd of the week gathered here today to witness the ten-thousand-dollar grand prix automobile road race. Under ideal weather and track conditions, drivers lined up at the starting point, expecting to break all records for the new course.

Eleventh hour changes in the list of starters this morning aroused much interest. Caleb Bragg, who on Tuesday announced that he would not drive his big Fiat, because of the death of his close friend, David Bruce Brown, this morning reconsidered this decision. As a result, he was at the wheel of his car as the machines were lined up by Starter Fred Wagner.

Louis Fontaine took the driver's seat in the Lozier entry in place of Harry Nelson. Barney Oldfield, after a night of uncertainty, appeared with a Fiat, instead of Joe Dawson, winner of this year's five-hundred-mile race at Indianapolis. Joe Horan was selected to pilot the third Benz car entered. Ralph Mulford, after making every effort to get his Knox car repaired, was forced to withdraw.

### List of Cars Entered.

The complete list of cars and drivers to line up at the start for the start were: Burman, Benz; Fontaine, Lozier; Tetzlaff, Fiat; Hughes, Mercer; De Palma, Mercedes; Wishart, Mercedes; Clark, Mercedes; Bergdoll, Benz; Bragg, Fiat; Horan, Benz; Anderson, Stutz; Oldfield, Fiat.

The race was started at 10:08 o'clock, when Fred Wagner gave the word to Bob Burman, the first of the twelve contestants to start the race. The other drivers were sent away at thirty-second intervals. Barney Oldfield was the last to get the word.

### A Duel of Drivers.

The fight for the lead early developed into a drivers' duel between Teddy Tetzlaff and Caleb Bragg. Bragg met Tetzlaff's daring with reckless bursts of speed around the turns and through the straightaways that caused enthusiasts to shout themselves hoarse. De Palma, Bergdoll and Tetzlaff were about even in the betting, although much late money was wagered on Bragg. The enthusiasm of the crowds was much greater than during the running of the "under a hour" race Wednesday.

The people in the packed stands early began to cheer and applaud their favorites, and reckless driving was the order of the day. The race was a close one, with the straightaways of the course kept spectators on their feet almost constantly.

Spencer Wishart broke a crank shaft in his Mercedes car in the fourth lap, and had to quit the race. Bergdoll jumped the race and Tetzlaff was forced to withdraw from the race at the end of fifteen miles because of a broken piston in the position of the rear axle. The side under the terrific pace set by the leaders.

### Fontaine Hits Hedge.

Louis Fontaine attempted to send his Lozier car around the South Pond du Lac road turn at too high speed, and ran through the bunkers on the outer edge of the turn, and was forced to stop. The people in the packed stands early began to cheer and applaud their favorites, and reckless driving was the order of the day. The race was a close one, with the straightaways of the course kept spectators on their feet almost constantly.

Tetzlaff made his stop at the pits at the end of eighty-six miles, and lost first position. Bragg, who began a terrific drive to increase his lead if possible. At the end of 100 miles, or practically the end of the race, Tetzlaff was in third place, Horan was fourth and Anderson fifth. Bragg had averaged 74.2 miles an hour for the distance.

De Palma jumped from third place into the lead at 165 miles, passing both Bragg and Tetzlaff, who had stopped at the pits. Tetzlaff was second, Bragg third and Anderson fourth at this stage of the race.

Hughes had a narrow escape when his Mercer threw a wheel on the north pond du Lac road turn, and was forced to stop. The people in the packed stands early began to cheer and applaud their favorites, and reckless driving was the order of the day. The race was a close one, with the straightaways of the course kept spectators on their feet almost constantly.

### Hughes managed to escape the crippled

car in the race, however, and saved himself and mechanism. He resumed the race after a brief delay.

### SAYS MRS. MENSCHIK IS ALIVE.

Authorities Investigating Story Told by Alleged Impersonator.

NEW YORK, October 5.—Deacon Murphy, an assistant district attorney of New York county, has gone to Wilkes-Barre, Pa., to identify there a woman who has been sought for posing as Mrs. Petronella Menschik, mother of Mrs. Rosa Szabo, whom Burton W. Gibson is charged with murdering in Greenwood lake. The case is in the hands of the Orange county authorities, but Mr. Murphy has been "loaned" by District Attorney Whitman to assist the prosecution.

Gibson contends that Mrs. Menschik is alive. The prosecution says that she died more than two years ago, and that a waiver of citation turning the daughter's estate over to Gibson is therefore a forgery.

### NINE KILLED IN WRECK.

One Hundred Injured, Twenty-Two Seriously, in Spain.

ALICANTE, Spain, October 5.—Nine persons were killed, twenty-two seriously injured and twenty slightly hurt in a train wreck near here today.

A passenger train approaching Alicante station went off the track while on a steep downgrade. The train was traveling at such speed that the locomotive dived into the station buildings, severely injuring the ticket agent. The force of the shock was so great that the engine rebounded and telescoped several crowded passenger cars and then turned over on the top of them.

Twenty passengers were pinned underneath, and of these nine were dead when extricated.

### Stovall Signs With Browns.

ST. LOUIS, October 5.—George Stovall signed a contract today to manage the St. Louis American League baseball team next year. Stovall has asked the Cincinnati National League club to set a price on Catcher Larry McLean.



"Speaking as a practical man of high ideals, who has tried to put those ideals into practice."—Col. Roosevelt before the Clapp Committee.

# CASE AGAINST MRS. GRAY

IS FORMALLY DISMISSED

Defendant, Indignant at Government's Action—Adams Explains Matter.

The case against Mrs. Helen Pierce Gray, charged with concealing certain books, papers and records which were filed in the Indian office, Department of the Interior, was dismissed today, without hearing, when called before United States Commissioner Anson S. Taylor, in his offices at 1410 H Street.

When Assistant United States Attorney John Lewis Smith arrived in Commissioner Taylor's office it was exactly 11 o'clock. Mrs. Gray and others interested in the case had not put in an appearance. Mr. Smith merely stated to Commissioner Taylor that the government had dismissed the case and departed.

### Expresses Her Sentiments.

Hardly had he gone before Mrs. Gray arrived. She was informed of the action taken. Mrs. Gray was indignant, and gave expression to her sentiments.

"That the records on which the original charge was based, supposed to have been in the possession of Mrs. Gray, have all been finally recovered by the Indian bureau is the explanation for the dismissal of the case given this afternoon by Acting Secretary of the Interior Adams."

Mr. Adams would not explain the circumstances under which the records were recovered. Mrs. Gray has intimated on several occasions that she had been in the custody of the Department of Justice, and had been located there.

January 5, according to Acting Secretary Adams, Mrs. Gray received a letter from the bureau for two tribal rolls of the Crow Indians, and for a third volume of the following. On the supposition that she had authority from the Graham committee of the House of Representatives, investigating Indian affairs, the books were turned over to her. She had been given custody of other documents of the bureau at various times, but the charges against her were based on her responsibility for these tribal rolls.

### Return Is Demanded.

At a subsequent hearing in the Indian bureau Mr. Adams said Mrs. Gray declared she had possession of these three big books, each as large as an atlas. The records were regarded as most essential to the business of the bureau, and their return was demanded. Mrs. Gray, failing to comply after repeated requests, Mr. Adams, as acting Secretary, made formal demand on the representation of the situation made to him by bureau officials.

The books not being produced, said Mr. Adams, and their whereabouts not being evident, the matter was put into the hands of the government prosecution officers. Mrs. Gray was then arrested on the charge of hiding public records.

Mrs. Gray was accepted for a time as the representative of the Crow Indians in the case, and was allowed to appear in the case. Mrs. Gray was discredited as such representative.

### REID MAY RESIGN POST.

Ambassador Thinking of Returning Home to Live, He Is Quoted.

NEW YORK, October 5.—The probable early retirement of Whitelaw Reid as ambassador to Great Britain is announced in an interview published by The Times yesterday.

"The ambassador was asked if the report was correct that he intended to retire from the diplomatic service soon, and he replied:

"I may do so, as I have been thinking seriously of coming back to this country to live."

# LIPTON TO CHALLENGE

FOR THE AMERICA'S CUP

Declares Purpose Before Sailing From Liverpool for the United States.

LIVERPOOL, England, October 5.—Sir Thomas Lipton is on his way to the United States to challenge once more for the America's cup. He sailed today on board the Caronia, and said in reply to an inquiry:

"I am going to New York, prepared to challenge for the America's cup after the terms of the contest under the latest rules of the American Yacht Club."

Capt. Edward Simpson, the United States naval attaché at London, also left on board the Caronia.

### Not Treated Seriously.

NEW YORK, October 5.—G. A. Cormack, secretary of the New York Yacht Club, was not inclined today to take seriously the report that Sir Thomas Lipton was coming to America prepared to challenge for the cup.

"It is the annual report," Mr. Cormack said. "The same thing comes out about this time every year, and columns are printed about it. Last year we heard that Sir Thomas was coming here on the same errand; we never saw him then and we don't expect to see him this year."

"In any event, it would be hardly possible to discuss terms with Sir Thomas for a contest until early in December. The Atlantic coast conference will meet in New York to consider terms and conditions, as they do every year, October 11."

"It is impossible to forecast what conditions and amendments will be imposed at this conference. After the conference the amendments will have to be ratified by each club or association represented. It will probably be December 1 before this will have been done."

BEVERLY, Mass., October 5.—The President and Mrs. Taft, Miss Mabel Boardman and Maj. T. L. Rhoads, the President's aid and physician, left Beverly by motor at 8 a. m. today for a six-day trip, through Vermont and New Hampshire. The party is due in Beverly next Friday. Dalton, Mass.; Brattleboro, Manchester, Vt.; Montpelier, Vt.; Bretton Woods, and Dublin, N. H., will be visited. The President will only one set address on his program, that to the joint assembly of Vermont at Montpelier October 9. On his return he will board the Mayflower to begin his trip to New York, where he will review the American flag. He will not be in the summer capital again, except for a few hours until October 17.

### MANY INJURED IN WRECKS.

Southern Pacific and Pere Marquette Passenger Trains Ditched.

LAKE CHARLES, La., October 5.—Eighteen persons were more or less seriously hurt when today's fast mail, a fast eastbound train of the Southern Pacific railroad, was derailed near Midland, La., early today. Six cars turned over, including the mail car, baggage car, day coaches and a tourist sleeper.

MICHIGAN CITY, Ind., October 5.—Several passengers were hurt, but none seriously, when the Pere Marquette passenger train No. 1, from Chicago to Grand Rapids, Mich., struck a broken rail five miles east of this city early today. The locomotive and two cars passed the break in safety, but the last three cars were derailed.

### POWDER MILLS BLOWN UP.

Several Persons Reported Killed and Many Injured.

PEORIA, Ill., October 5.—As a result of a terrific explosion at the Western powder mills, located at Edwards station, at noon, several people are reported killed and many injured. The plant was wrecked.

# COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY

LISTS ITS WITNESSES

Prominent Men of All Parties Called by Probers of Election Expenses.

Charles R. Crane of Chicago, Ogden Mills of New York and Charles Edward Russell will testify Monday before the Clapp committee of the Senate, which is investigating campaign funds, and Charles P. Taft, brother of the President; Charles D. Hilles, chairman of the republican national committee, and Judge R. S. Lovett, head of the Harriman railroads, will testify Wednesday.

Matthew Hale of Massachusetts, Senator N. B. Scott of West Virginia, and Louis Hammon of New York, also will testify Monday.

### McHarg Due Tuesday.

Tuesday, Ormsby McHarg, convention contest manager for Col. Roosevelt; former Senator Chauncey M. Dewey and Representative William B. McKinley of Illinois are scheduled to appear.

Thursday, the committee will hear Josiah Quincy, a Massachusetts democrat, and Roger Sullivan of Illinois.

Friday, Medill McCormick of Chicago, and William S. Edwards of West Virginia, both Roosevelt supporters, and E. T. Stotesbury of Philadelphia will testify.

Lieut. Gov. Nichols of Ohio, has promised to appear Monday, October 14, to testify about Gov. Harmon's campaign contributions and expenditures.

### TAFT ON LONG AUTO TRIP.

Will Spend Six Days in New Hampshire and Vermont.

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### LOSES TWO VESSELS.

Hamburg-American Line Steamers Sink, Two Lives Reported Lost.

HAMBURG, Germany, October 5.—Two of the Hamburg-American company's steamers sank today in the lower Elbe. The Vandalla, of 2,670 tons, while starting on her voyage to America, collided with a floating dock being towed down the Elbe and immediately sank in the mid-channel. Shortly afterward the Gracela, of 1,700 tons, passing on her way to Philadelphia in some bad weather, collided with the wreck and also sank.

The crews of both the vessels and twenty passengers who were on board the Gracela were rescued. The bodies of the two men who were reported to be on board the Gracela were found. The cook and his assistant of the Vandalla were missing, and were believed to have been drowned.

### COST OF CAPTURING ALLENS.

Total, Including Trial Expenses, Will Not Go Over \$35,000.

RICHMOND, Va., October 5.—W. G. Baldwin, head of the detective agency that conducted the hunt for the members of the Allen gang, declared today that the total cost in the case, including transportation expenses of detectives, court trials and guarding of the men, would not cost the state more than \$35,000, less than half of what it was expected to cost.

# BULGARIA HOLDS OFF

Parliament Does Not Declare War, as Expected.

## BERLIN WORKS FOR PEACE

Thinks Conflict Can Be Avoided if Turkey Gets Note.

### POWERS NOT ALL IN CONCERT

Advise Balkan States, However, Not to Withdraw From Constantinople.

SOFIA, Bulgaria, October 5.—King Ferdinand of Bulgaria in a speech delivered today at the opening of parliament referred briefly to the military measures taken by the government, and said that he and his ministers relied on the people's representatives doing their duty.

As today is the anniversary of the proclamation of Bulgarian independence from Turkey, the meeting of the extraordinary session of the sobranje, or parliament, was awaited with some apprehension, as it had been reported that war would be declared. The deputies, however, merely approved the proclamation of martial law and proceeded with other legislation made necessary by the mobilization of the army.

### King's Pointed Speech.

The king's speech was brief, but pointed. It said:

"The general mobilization of the military forces of the country has rendered necessary the proclamation of martial law throughout the kingdom. According to the constitution you have returned your labors here to move a ukase proclaiming martial law and to vote other legislative measures calling for the difficult times through which our country is passing."

"I am convinced that, appreciating the supreme interests of Bulgaria, you will accomplish your duty."

"I invoke God's blessing upon your labors."

The powers have advised the Balkan states not to withdraw their representatives from Constantinople pending the result of the steps being taken by the ambassadors.

### Berlin May Avert War.

BERLIN, October 5.—The German foreign office today manifests "conditional optimism" in regard to the Balkan situation. It is believed in official circles that if the declaration drawn up in Paris with German collaboration is presented in time to Turkey and the Balkan states it probably will avert war.

### American Minister's Return.

John B. Jackson, the United States minister to the Balkan states, who arrived here yesterday, said today that he had departed from Bucharest, Rumania, on leave, before the mobilization of the armies had been announced.

He was completely surprised by the news, and declared that he was unable to venture an opinion as to the seriousness of the situation.

Mr. Jackson had planned to visit Belgrade and Sofia on his return journey, but has decided to go back direct to the United States.

Matthew Hale of Massachusetts, Senator N. B. Scott of West Virginia, and Louis Hammon of New York, also will testify Monday.

### Servian Parliament Opens.

BELGRADE, Servia, October 5.—The Servian parliament was opened today by the king, amid a scene of great enthusiasm. His majesty was accompanied by the crown prince and Prince George.

The king read an address, which had been previously sent to the foreign legations, except the Turkish, and which was received with loud cheers.

ATHENS, Greece, October 5.—The four torpedo boat destroyers acquired by the Greek government in Liverpool while under construction for Argentina were ordered, after leaving that port, to proceed to Philadelphia to take on ammunition from the Bethlehem steel works.

# MACEDONIA CONSPIRED, AMBASSADOR CHARGES

Yousouf Zia Pasha Has No Doubt Powers Will Maintain Status Quo.

NEW YORK, October 5.—The Ottoman ambassador to the United States, Yousouf Zia Pasha, who is at present in New York city, summarizes the Ottoman view on the Balkan situation, in a statement published here today. The statement says, in part:

"The pretext for attacking Turkey in the case of Bulgaria, Servia and Greece is their dissatisfaction with the treatment of Macedonia. The recent disturbances arose from the desire of the new governments after the establishment of the constitution and of parliamentary government to decentralize the administration in some degree. There was no idea of erecting the provinces into anything like states, but it seemed desirable that many local affairs should be settled by the local authorities. That measure of self-government has proved satisfactory in many parts of the empire."